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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2098 (2013). In paragraph 34 of that resolution, the Council requested that I report every three months on the situation on the ground in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including on the implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region; progress made by the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) in the implementation of its mandate, including the transfer of activities to the United Nations country team; and the review of relevant planning documents; and implications of the possible operations of the intervention brigade for the safety and security of United Nations personnel and facilities. The present report covers developments that occurred since the issuance of my report of 15 February 2013 (S/2013/96).

II. Major developments

Security situation

2. In North Kivu province, the most significant development during the reporting period was the split between competing Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) factions respectively led by the rebel movement's commander, Sultani Makenga and his rival, Bosco Ntaganda. Full-scale fighting between these factions erupted on 24 February in Rutshuru town. On 27 February, Makenga issued a communiqué accusing the movement's president, Jean-Marie Runiga Lugerero, of treason and corruption and relieving him of his functions. A further communiqué on 1 March called on M23 forces to apprehend rival senior leaders, namely Runiga, Ntaganda and Baudouin Ngaruye. On 7 March, Bertrand Bisimwa was announced by the Makenga-led faction as the M23's new president.

3. Factional fighting continued for several weeks. About 1,000 people were displaced and at least 5 civilians were reportedly killed and 35 others wounded during the fighting. Other armed groups, including the Forces démocratiques pour la libération du Rwanda (FDLR), attempted to occupy positions abandoned by M23,

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but were largely unsuccessful. The Forces armées de la République démocratiques du Congo (FARDC) proved more successful, regaining control of Mabenga, Kalengera and Rubare. On 16 March, Ntaganda, Ngaruye and Runiga, with several hundred combatants, fled to Rwanda, following their defeat by the Makenga-led faction. On 18 March, Bosco Ntaganda turned himself in to the United States Embassy in Kigali, and requested to be transferred to the International Criminal Court (ICC), in The Hague. On 22 March, with the support of the Governments of the United States of America, the Netherlands and Rwanda, Bosco Ntaganda was transferred to ICC.

4. Following the decision of the Security Council, in its resolution 2098 (2013), to establish the intervention brigade, M23 displayed increasingly aggressive behaviour. On 8 April, M23 blocked six MONUSCO civilian-contracted trucks at Kiwanja and Katale, claiming the cargo contained weapons destined for the intervention brigade or FARDC. Following a show of force by MONUSCO, M23 released the trucks. M23 representatives also made repeated media statements, threatening the intervention brigade and sent open letters to the United Nations and the parliaments of troop-contributing countries of the brigade. Furthermore, M23 held rallies throughout Rutshuru territory, inciting the population to demonstrate against the brigade. To avoid having to participate in the demonstrations, large numbers of civilians fled to Goma between 8 and 12 April. Throughout April, there were reports of killings, abductions, lootings and rapes perpetrated by M23 in Rutshuru town and Kiwanja.

5. Renewed fighting erupted between M23 and FARDC near Mutaho, about 10 kilometres from Goma, between 20 and 22 May, apparently initiated by M23. Both sides employed artillery in the clashes and FARDC attack helicopters engaged M23 positions. M23 mortar fire hit a residential area in Goma and several rockets struck areas near the Mugunga III camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs). The MONUSCO defence plan for Goma was activated, including placing quick reaction forces on alert. At least four civilians, including three children, were killed as a result of the clashes and nearly 11,000 civilians were displaced. After failing to advance and seize new positions, on 22 May, the M23 spokesperson announced a unilateral ceasefire.

6. Other armed groups remained active in the province, regrouping, recruiting and clashing with FARDC. Violence erupted from 27 February to 5 March, between the Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) and FARDC in Kitchanga, in Masisi territory, resulting in the displacement of 5,000 civilians who sought refuge around the MONUSCO forward base in the area. Insecurity also persisted in the Grand Nord region, with a worrying increase in abductions. During the reporting period, the Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) and Mayi-Mayi groups reportedly abducted 112 persons in Beni territory. Between 19 and 21 April alone, ADF/NALU abducted 46 civilians, including 11 children on the Kamango-Beni-Mbau axis.

7. The security situation in South Kivu remained precarious throughout the reporting period. Armed groups, including Mayi-Mayi Yakutumba, Mayi-Mayi Nyatura, Mayi-Mayi Mayele, Mayi-Mayi Bwasakala and Mayi-Mayi Mulumba continued negotiations with FARDC on integration, amid ongoing recruitment to swell their ranks. Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki factions remained active in Kabare, Walungu, Mwenga and Shabunda territories, after having pushed FDLR south

towards Mwenga and Uvira territories. There were continuing reports of infiltration of the Forces nationales pour la libération du Burundi (FNL) elements through various crossing points in Uvira territory. There were also persistent reports, during the period under review, of attempts by M23 to destabilize the province through proxies or alliances with local armed groups.

8. In Maniema, Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki groups expanded their presence from Shabunda in South Kivu into Punia territory around mineral rich sites. On 17 and 22 February, FARDC re-took control of Kasese and Punia villages from Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki. After being pushed southwards, Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki elements skirmished with FARDC along the Kasese-Shabunda-Walikale triangle, leading to population displacements.

9. In Katanga, the Mayi-Mayi group led by Gédéon Kyungu Mutanga, known as "Kata Katanga", intensified attacks against the FARDC and State authorities in Pweto, Manono and Moba territories. The group extended its reach north towards Kalemie and south towards Lubumbashi, while promoting a secessionist agenda. On 23 March, a group of over 300 Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga elements launched an attack on Lubumbashi. According to provincial authorities, 27 persons were killed and 50 wounded during the incident. Despite the intervention of FARDC, a large group of Mayi-Mayi forcefully entered the MONUSCO compound. Following negotiations, they surrendered their weapons to MONUSCO personnel and were subsequently handed over to government authorities. With support from partners of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 40 children were separated from the apprehended group of Mayi-Mayi. The 23 March incident prompted President Kabila to replace the commander of the Sixth Military Region and the provincial heads of the police and the intelligence services.

10. In Orientale province, despite a slight decrease in attacks compared to the previous reporting period, small and mobile residual elements of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) remained particularly active in Haut-Uélé district, targeting the Dungu-Duru axis and the Bangadi-Ngilima area. On 21 March in Digba, about 45 kilometres north of Ango, in Bas-Uélé, a group of 27 LRA abductees comprising 15 women and 12 children were released by the group.

11. In southern Irumu district, efforts to integrate elements of the Forces de résistance patriotiques en Ituri (FRPI) into FARDC were unsuccessful. On 1 March, FARDC launched a military operation against FRPI at Medu, Malu and Songolo, and took control of these areas. In northern Aru territory, a new armed group called the Forces de défense de la population locale de la Province orientale targeted positions of FARDC and the Congolese National Police. In Mambasa territory, Mayi-Mayi Morgan and FARDC deserter "Colonel" Hilaire Kombi Paluku carried out attacks against civilians in artisanal gold-mining areas.

Humanitarian situation

12. New humanitarian needs arose, mainly owing to continued fighting in North Kivu province, increased militia activity in Katanga and Maniema provinces, a continuous spread of epidemics, notably cholera in Lubumbashi, and some 40,000 refugees fleeing from the Central African Republic into Equateur and Orientale provinces. The total estimated number of IDPs stood at 2.6 million. An increase was registered in North Kivu province, where displacement rose by 15 per cent to a total

of 920,000 caused by armed groups' activity and the resulting FARDC response. While 428,000 people remained displaced in Orientale province, including 320,000 as a result of LRA activities, modest return movements and resettlements in urban centres, including Dungu, Faradje and Niangara, were observed during the reporting period. In Maniema, as a result of increased FDLR activity and Mayi-Mayi group activity, over 55,000 additional persons were displaced between February and April, bringing the total to 214,700 displaced as at 30 April. Also, during the reporting period, acute malnutrition rates in South Kivu, Katanga and the Kasais provinces were higher than the national 10 per cent emergency threshold.

13. The Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator visited Goma and Bukavu from 27 to 30 May to assess the situation of IDPs and exchange views with MONUSCO on humanitarian and protection issues related to the intervention brigade.

14. As at 12 June, the humanitarian action plan for 2013, estimated at $893 million, was funded at 39 per cent. In March, the Humanitarian Coordinator allocated $2.5 million from the Common Humanitarian Fund "reserve" to respond to the needs of 54,000 IDPs in Pweto territory in Katanga, while a $15 million Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) appeal was launched in May to respond to the needs of refugees from the Central African Republic. An $8 million CERF proposal was approved for refugees fleeing from the Central African Republic, while a $4 million CERF proposal was submitted by UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) for urgent immunization against measles.

Political developments

15. On 19 March, the Supreme Court of Justice confirmed that the law establishing the Constitutional Court originally adopted in 2011 was in conformity with the Constitution. President Kabila returned the law to Parliament, recommending a review. On 11 April, the Senate proposed that the President sign the law as adopted and that a separate draft law be submitted to amend it.

16. On 15 April, the National Assembly rejected a motion of no confidence against the government of Prime Minister Augustin Matata Ponyo that was tabled by an opposition member of the National Assembly, alleging violations of the Constitution and the mismanagement of public finances.

17. On 18 April, the Prime Minister held a press conference to review the 12-month record of his government. He highlighted improvements in the economy, which he attributed to rigorous fiscal management and improved governance. On 9 May, the Government released a report outlining the achievements of its first year in office. Other significant political developments are reported as part of the implementation of the national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, in paragraphs 62 to 76 of the present report.

Regional developments

18. Talks between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and M23 continued in Kampala but made little headway.

19. From 22 to 24 May, I conducted a joint visit to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Uganda with World Bank President Yong Kim in support of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. On 26 May, I co-chaired with the President of the African Union Commission the first meeting of the regional oversight mechanism of the Framework. I have reported further on this trip and the Kampala talks in my report on the implementation of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework.

III. Implementation of the mandate of MONUSCO

Protection of civilians

20. As of April, the protection cluster, led by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), recorded over 10,600 protection incidents in North and South Kivu.

21. MONUSCO employed a variety of means to address these developments, including the use of quick reaction forces, as well as static and mobile patrols. The priority of MONUSCO continued to be securing strategic positions in and around Goma, especially during the factional M23 fighting. In order to prepare for the deployment of the intervention brigade, MONUSCO closed four forward bases and repositioned those forces to strengthen defences for Goma. In addition, nine mobile bases were deployed in Ituri district to deter attacks by FRPI and Mayi-Mayi Simba. During the reporting period, formed police units also carried out 224 patrols around IDP camps in North Kivu. Demining activities also continued to contribute to protection of civilians' efforts.

22. Between February and April, MONUSCO deployed 30 newly recruited community liaison assistants in South Kivu and Katanga provinces, bringing the total number to 202, to support 75 forward bases and to help identify protection requirements. During the reporting period, 23 joint protection teams were deployed in North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale province to assess the security situation and to identify protection needs. Twenty-five community alert networks enabled 225 isolated communities in North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale provinces to contact local authorities or the Mission in case of threat.

Mission deployment and operations against armed groups

23. MONUSCO made preparations for the deployment of the intervention brigade. Pre-deployment technical missions and multidisciplinary teams specialized in training on human rights and protection of civilians were dispatched to the countries contributing troops to the intervention brigade. Planning for future coordination with humanitarian actors also began. The Brigade's headquarters was established in Goma on 23 April. MONUSCO concentrated the South African battalion in Goma prior to its transfer to the intervention brigade and the Uruguayan Force Reserve battalion was deployed in the locations vacated by the South African battalion to fill the vacuum. By 17 June, 1,232 troops of the United Republic of Tanzania and 808 South African troops had been deployed as part of the intervention brigade, while the deployment of Malawian troops is expected to take place by mid-July. With the deployment of the Intervention Brigade to Sake, in North Kivu province, it

is estimated that 95 per cent of the MONUSCO military component will be deployed in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

24. A number of joint operations were conducted with FARDC. Joint standing combat deployments, joint riverine patrols on Lake Kivu and training in the use of MONUSCO attack helicopters in FARDC defence plans were undertaken. MONUSCO, in strict compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces, continued to provide support to FARDC in operations targeting armed groups in North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale and Equateur provinces. In Katanga province, MONUSCO undertook extensive patrolling in Kongolo, Bendera, Kalemie and Moba to protect populations from the activities of Mayi-Mayi groups.

Safety and security of United Nations personnel within the context of possible operations of MONUSCO intervention brigade

25. MONUSCO undertook a full security risk assessment and review of its existing security measures and operating procedures during the reporting period. The aim of the exercise was to ensure the mitigation of risks associated with possible operations by the intervention brigade or any countermeasures by the armed groups and their implications for the safety and security of United Nations personnel, assets and facilities.

26. The threat to United Nations personnel emanating from armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, especially in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces, was assessed to include the risk of deliberate attacks, kidnappings and hijackings, as well as risks associated with the presence of unexploded ordnance and mines. MONUSCO and the United Nations country team updated operational plans to minimize the risks to humanitarian and development personnel and programmes.

27. The threats and the security risks confronting United Nations staff, premises and operations remained low in the western part of the country. The situation in the east was markedly different, with more than 51 security incidents recorded between 15 February and 8 May. On 23 March, the Mission regional office in Lubumbashi, although not a direct target, suffered extensive material damage when Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga attacked the city. Following this incident, MONUSCO adopted new defensive measures and procedures for all its regional offices, including measures to address situations of armed combatants seeking refuge or surrendering at United Nations facilities. An attempt by armed men on 21 April to break into the MONUSCO camp at Munigi, north of Goma, left one attacker dead. On 7 May, a MONUSCO military convoy was ambushed by armed assailants 18 kilometres from Bukavu in South Kivu. One MONUSCO soldier was injured and later died. FARDC arrested two suspects on 8 May; and further investigations are ongoing to ascertain the motives of the attack.

Monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo

28. MONUSCO continued preparations for reinforcing its surveillance capabilities, including the deployment of unarmed, unmanned aerial systems. The technical assessment of proposals for deployment of these systems is under way. Efforts were

made to monitor movements along the eastern border areas in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. Maritime radars installed on the shores of Lake Kivu enabled a better understanding of movements and activities on the Lake. During the reporting period, MONUSCO received reports of alleged external support to M23.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration

29. During the reporting period, foreign combatants and dependants from Congolese and foreign armed groups voluntarily participated in the MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme. It included 48 foreign elements from M23, among whom 46 were verified to be Rwandan, 1 Ugandan and 1 Kenyan. With regard to FDLR, 119 foreign combatants, 123 of their dependants and 5 children associated with armed groups voluntarily participated in the MONUSCO disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme. In addition, 720 Congolese members of armed groups were received by MONUSCO, of whom 242 were M23 members and 89 FDLR members.

30. In May 2013, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo took a first step towards establishing a new national programme by preparing a draft of a single and overarching disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plan for both foreign and Congolese armed groups. A strategic working group on disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration was established between MONUSCO and the United Nations country team to support this plan, which is expected to handle an estimated caseload of 14,000 Congolese beneficiaries and 3,000 foreign elements. Adequate funding remains a major challenge for this plan.

Mine action

31. During the reporting period, the United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) removed 1,477 unexploded ordnance and disposed of 2,500 rounds of small arms ammunition. Moreover, UNMAS delivered mine risk education to 24,565 people. In May, in direct support to MONUSCO operations, UNMAS coordinated a nationwide landmine contamination survey with a view to providing an accurate threat assessment in the Mission area of operation. UNMAS also continued to support MONUSCO in ammunition and weapons safety management.

Security sector reform

32. Through the good offices of my Special Representative, MONUSCO continued to advocate with government officials and to offer the support of the United Nations for the reform of the security and justice sectors, especially army reform, which President Kabila identified as a major priority of the Government in his New Year address. MONUSCO also continued efforts aimed at strengthening coordination among national authorities and international partners on these reform efforts.

33. On 10 May, the Supreme Council of Defence, chaired by President Kabila, endorsed a general training plan for FARDC with a view to implementing the road map for the creation of a rapid reaction force within FARDC. MONUSCO is supporting FARDC in setting up a battalion tactical training centre in Kisangani, which will carry out a six-month training and mentoring programme for the rapid reaction force. On 21 May, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of the Congo briefed the diplomatic corps in Kinshasa on the Government plans for security sector reform, in particular army and police reform.

34. During the reporting period, MONUSCO completed a one-month refresher training course for the FARDC 321st battalion in the Luberizi Camp, 80 kilometres south of Bukavu in South Kivu, which deployed back to North Kivu. The battalion was instrumental in preventing M23 advances during the clashes of 20 and 22 May in the Goma area. MONUSCO also conducted training for other FARDC units deployed in Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu provinces, with the aim of enhancing their operational capacities. Under the above-mentioned training plan and road map, MONUSCO plans to support FARDC in establishing three training centres in Luberizi and Rwindi, North Kivu and in Rwampara, Ituri district.

35. MONUSCO and other international partners have also continued to provide technical assistance and financial support for the ongoing training of new FARDC recruits, in compliance with the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy.

Police

36. In the area of police reform, MONUSCO police experts, under the auspices of the national Executive Secretariat of the Steering Committee of Police Reform, participated in the preparation of two draft decrees on the organization and functioning of a general directorate for police schools and training centres, and Congolese National Police provincial commissariats.

37. In March, MONUSCO conducted basic training for a total of 973 Congolese National Police cadets, including 43 women, in the Kapalata and Kasangulu training centres in Orientale and Bas-Congo provinces, respectively. Also in March, specialized training was offered in investigative techniques for sexual and gender-based violence to 134 Congolese National Police officers from the Criminal Investigation Department, in community policing to 837 Congolese National Police trainees and in computer technology to 100 senior officers. A refresher training course in crowd control techniques was carried out in Mbuji-Mayi, Kasai Oriental province for 264 Congolese National Police personnel, including 20 women. MONUSCO also developed a project for the training and equipment of a police detachment for the security of IDP camps and another project to expand the capacity of the Congolese National Police Mugunga Training Centre from 500 to 1,000 trainees a year.

38. On 8 April, the Government adopted a $800 million five-year action plan (2012-2016), based on the long-term strategic framework (2010-2025) for police reform. On 3 June, President Kabila promulgated the Police Service Act.

Justice and correction institutions

39. MONUSCO and United Nations agencies continued to assist in the reform of the justice system, including making progress towards the finalization of the United Nations multi-year joint justice programme.

40. The United Nations provided substantial support for strengthening the criminal justice system in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in order to fight impunity for sexual violence and other serious crimes. This assistance encompassed the provision of infrastructure, organizing legal clinics and supporting investigations. With MONUSCO support, by March, 115 out of 120 civilian justice officials and 19 out of 23 military justice officials had resumed office in Goma, after having fled the city when it was occupied by M23 in November 2012.

41. Support provided for the deployment of mobile courts resulted in 234 cases being heard and 54 judgments rendered by civilian and military judges. Support was also provided for the conduct of 82 judicial inspections of detention cells, resulting in the regularization of 322 cases of irregular detentions and 142 releases. Cases of pretrial, prolonged and arbitrary detention were also reduced owing to advocacy and enhanced prison record management. MONUSCO also received four additional requests for support from its prosecution support cells during the reporting period, bringing the total number of such requests made since 2011 to 32.

42. MONUSCO trained 84 prison staff from North Kivu and South Kivu provinces on prison administration, security and operations. These staff will be deployed to the prison facilities newly constructed in those provinces under the Government stabilization and reconstruction plan for war-affected areas. A six-month course to train 100 military officers to be deployed in military prisons commenced on 4 March in Kinshasa.

Human rights

43. The Mission continued to investigate serious allegations of human rights abuses. As mentioned in paragraph 6, from 27 February to 5 March, APCLS combatants and soldiers of the 812th FARDC Regiment clashed in Kitchanga, in Masisi territory, North Kivu province, using heavy weaponry. During the clashes that saw both sides targeting the civilian population, at least 27 civilians, including 10 children and 2 women, were reportedly killed and 89 wounded. Two women, including a minor, were also reportedly raped by FARDC soldiers before being killed. More than 500 houses were reportedly looted and/or destroyed; hospitals and property belonging to humanitarian organizations were also damaged.

44. During the reporting period, several killings and other human rights violations were reportedly committed by combatants in clashes between FARDC and Mayi-Mayi Raia Mutomboki in Shabunda, Walungu and Mwenga territories, South Kivu province.

45. The human rights situation in Katanga province remained of great concern. Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga elements were reportedly responsible for serious human rights violations, including rape, killings, enforced disappearance and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment in Mitwaba, Manono, Pweto and Malemba Nkulu. Serious human rights violations were also reportedly committed by FARDC soldiers

in the scope of operations against Mayi-Mayi groups. MONUSCO investigations concluded that Congolese National Police agents and FARDC soldiers used disproportionate force against the Mayi-Mayi elements who attempted to attack Lubumbashi on 23 March. This resulted in at least three civilians killed and six injured.

46. On 13 March, the United Nations Joint Human Rights Office issued a report on the human rights situation in detention centres across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, stating that 101 persons had died in detention in 2012. The deaths were mainly caused by poor conditions such as overcrowding, malnutrition, limited access to health care, torture, ill-treatment and the lack of accountability of the prison system.

47. During the reporting period, there were several positive developments in the fight against impunity. These include the transfer of Bosco Ntaganda to ICC on 22 March; the transfer from Kinshasa to Bukavu, on 2 April, of Lieutenant Colonel Bedi Mobuli Engwnagenla, alias "Colonel 106", to stand trial before the Military Court of South Kivu for war crimes and crimes against humanity; the reopening of judicial proceedings against Cobra Matata of FRPI by the Ituri Military Garrison on 18 April; and the resumption of the trial of General Kakwavu for war crimes and crimes against humanity at the High Military Court in Kinshasa on 19 April. At least four FARDC soldiers were convicted during the period under review for acts of torture.

48. On 8 May, MONUSCO published a report on human rights violations committed by FARDC soldiers and M23 combatants, including those committed in and around Minova, between 15 November and 2 December 2012. MONUSCO continued to advocate for the prosecution of FARDC soldiers responsible for the mass rape of women and girls and other human rights violations committed. Following the collection of a large number of testimonies, including from over 200 alleged rape survivors, 12 senior FARDC officers were suspended and 11 FARDC suspects arrested in relation to the violations committed. The investigations are ongoing.

Sexual violence

49. As at 30 April, MONUSCO recorded cases of sexual violence involving at least 320 women, including 129 girls, that were allegedly committed by armed groups and national security forces, mostly in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. Incidents involving FARDC elements occurred predominantly during troop movements or operations against armed groups in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces.

50. According to UNICEF, medical and psychosocial assistance was provided to 7,556 persons, including 3,358 children, during the reporting period within the framework of assistance to survivors of sexual violence.

51. My Special Representative for Sexual Violence in Conflict, Zainab Hawa Bangura, visited the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 20 to 30 March, and held meetings with President Kabila, Prime Minister Matata Ponyo and a wide range of other stakeholders in Kinshasa, North Kivu, South Kivu and Orientale provinces. Her mission culminated in a joint communiqué between the Government and the

United Nations on measures to address sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Children and armed conflict

52. During the period under review, the monitoring and reporting mechanism on grave violations against children, co-led by MONUSCO and UNICEF, documented the cases of 94 Congolese children (34 girls and 60 boys) who were recruited by armed groups between 1 February and 24 May, 28 of whom were under the age of 15. Most of the children were used as porters, cooks, fighters and sex slaves. The mechanism also documented the cases of 485 children (85 girls and 373 boys) who escaped or were separated from armed forces and groups. These cases included 26 boys associated with M23, 8 of whom were Rwandans. The mechanism also documented the cases of 33 children who were killed or maimed as a direct result of conflict-related violence during the reporting period.

53. The United Nations Country Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict secured the release and the separation of 150 children from Mayi-Mayi Kata Katanga, Mayi-Mayi Shetani and Mayi-Mayi Nyatura. Also as a result of increased advocacy and collaboration with the Government, 96 children formerly associated with armed groups were released from detention facilities belonging to FARDC or other security services. Five boys were separated during the screening of new FARDC recruits.

54. MONUSCO trained over 2,200 Congolese National Police and FARDC members in child protection measures and child rights. Regarding the implementation of the joint Government/United Nations action plan, two directives were signed by the Administrator General of the National Intelligence Agency, Kalev Mutondo, and the Minister of Defence, Luba Ntambo, on 3 May and 7 May, respectively. These directives, inter alia, criminalize the recruitment of children and authorize the release of children detained for their association with armed groups to the relevant State institutions and/or the United Nations.

Extraction and trade of natural resources

55. MONUSCO continued to support the joint validation exercises for mining sites in the Kivus and Maniema in anticipation of the establishment of Government-authorized "sales centres" around such sites, and in conducting security assessments of the sites.

Stabilization and peace consolidation progress

56. The strategic review of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy was finalized in June following consultations between the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and all Strategy partners, including MONUSCO. This new approach articulates stabilization activities on the basis of area-specific needs, identified locally through an inclusive dialogue among communities and between these communities and State authorities. Consultations were also held with the Government to ensure the progressive alignment of the

revised Strategy with the stabilization and reconstruction plan for war-affected areas, and to agree on a common way forward and a time frame for implementation. A mapping is being prepared to identify funding gaps for the Strategy and the stabilization and reconstruction plan for war-affected areas.

57. The second round of national consultations for the post-2015 development agenda was carried out from 21 March to 30 April, involving representatives from government, civil society and international partners to agree on concrete strategic objectives. The consultations provided an opportunity to discuss the draft Fragility Matrix for the New Deal for Engagement in Fragile States programme with stakeholders at the provincial level. To follow up on the consultations, a national seminar co-chaired by the Deputy Special Representative, Humanitarian Coordinator and Resident Coordinator and the Prime Minister took place from 27 to 28 May.

Mission reconfiguration and road map for the transfer of responsibilities

58. In March, MONUSCO and Government representatives conducted joint assessments of security conditions in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The security and humanitarian situation and progress in the extension of State authority were assessed in 31 territories throughout Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema and Katanga provinces. Field visits were undertaken to gather information, except for in the areas of North Kivu under the control of M23. The assessment teams concluded that MONUSCO deployment, as adjusted throughout the reporting period, with a concentration of resources in the eastern part of the country, was appropriate to the situation on the ground.

59. Following the adoption of resolution 2098 (2013), MONUSCO focused on revising its Mission concept, commenced implementation of the revised Force concept of operations and trained its contingents on the revised rules of engagement.

60. As requested under resolution 2098 (2013), the annex to the present report sets out the current division of labour between MONUSCO and the United Nations country team in key areas of the mandate of the Mission. The Mission and the United Nations country team began discussing the requirements for transferring responsibilities related to demining and technical support to the electoral process as soon as feasible. Some challenges were identified in that regard. The operations of the intervention brigade will undoubtedly increase requests for UNMAS interventions to clear items of unexploded ordnance left over from military operations. The United Nations will be left with no capacity to respond to explosive contamination from fighting, hampering its ability to operate safely and increasing the possibility that both civilians and United Nations personnel will be killed or injured by unexploded weapons. At present, both the national authorities and the United Nations country team lack the capacity, in particular the technical expertise, to carry out demining activities. Moreover, there is no indication that extrabudgetary funding will be readily available.

61. Concerning technical support to the electoral process, with the establishment of the restructured Independent National Electoral Commission on 7 June, the electoral process can now resume. The temporary closing on 31 March of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project to support the electoral cycle

leaves the MONUSCO electoral assistance division as the main source of international support to the new Independent National Electoral Commission.

62. The United Nations system, at Headquarters and in the field, is working on developing a detailed road map for transferring some responsibilities from the Mission to the United Nations country team, the Government or other partners. The road map will build on the matrix contained in the annex to the present report and highlight political implications, funding gaps and the most feasible timelines. It will be based on the principle of promoting national ownership and ensuring that the planning process for the transfer of tasks is aligned with the Government's development strategies and national budget processes. The road map will also be designed in a manner to maximize the collective contributions and impact of the United Nations country team. I will present this road map to the Council in my report in September.

IV. Progress on implementation of national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the region

National oversight mechanism

63. Throughout the period under review, my Special Representative maintained ongoing discussions with representatives of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo at all levels to encourage a timely and effective follow-up to national commitments made under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, including the establishment of a national oversight mechanism. These exchanges continued during the visit of Special Envoy Mary Robinson to Kinshasa, who, together with my Special Representative, met on 29 April with President Kabila and Prime Minister Matata Ponyo, as well as civil society leaders.

64. On 7 and 8 May, the Minister for Foreign Affairs appeared before the National Assembly to answer questions related to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. The debate touched on the objectives of the Framework, its constitutional conformity, the reasons why M23 had not been mentioned in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework and the supposed lack of consultation with Parliament prior to its signing. Members of the National Assembly, from the majority and the opposition, criticized the "inequities" of the Framework, claiming that it spelled out specific obligations for the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, but was vague regarding those of other signatories.

65. On 13 May, the Council of Ministers adopted the presidential ordinance establishing the national oversight mechanism, as called for by the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. Signed by the President and the Prime Minister, the ordinance establishes a three-tiered mechanism for implementing, monitoring and reporting on the national commitments under the Framework, for a period of one year, which can be renewed. At the policy and decision-making level, a steering committee is chaired by President Kabila, with Prime Minister Matata Ponyo and six ministers representing the Government. The second level is the Executive Committee, which will focus on implementing and monitoring progress in the six reform areas outlined in the Framework. Thirdly, a consultative committee presided

over by President Kabila will serve as a vehicle for dialogue and exchange of views with various sectors of Congolese society. The mechanism is expected to maintain a regular dialogue with all partners on support for the implementation of the Framework. On 21 May, another presidential ordinance was signed, appointing François Muamba as the Coordinator of the Executive Committee, along with two assistant coordinators. A former Minister and member of the National Assembly, the Coordinator has also been a member of the Government delegation to the Kampala talks.

Efforts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in security sector reform

66. As mentioned in paragraphs 32 to 38, progress was made in developing a comprehensive security sector reform plan to establish effective and accountable security institutions.

Consolidation of State authority

67. Progress in the consolidation of State authority was very limited during the period under consideration, in particular owing to the impact of the M23 rebellion, with renewed fighting in North Kivu province, and the continued activity of other armed groups throughout the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Decentralization

68. There were some advances in establishing the legal framework for the decentralization process and related issues on public finances. However, much remains to be done. The development of an agreed national implementation timetable and improved intergovernmental coordination will be critical to move the process forward. Also, the transfer of a number of competencies and resources to provincial and local administrations is still pending, and involves a number of highly sensitive political issues.

69. The third Conference of Provincial Governors, presided over by President Kabila, was held from 18 to 19 March, in Kananga, Kasai Occidental province. The conference recommended that the Government accelerate the decentralization process and take steps to organize provincial and local elections as soon as possible. It also acknowledged efforts by central authorities to ensure the regular retrocession of revenues to provincial governments.

70. On 29 March, an agreement was signed between the central and provincial governments establishing modalities for the transfer of investment credits allocated under the national budget to provincial governments for sectors under their exclusive administration, such as health, education and infrastructure.

71. On 30 April, the Senate adopted a series of laws on fiscal reforms, including some related to decentralization. Other laws related to decentralization are pending before the National Assembly, namely, the draft organic law establishing the boundaries of the future 25, subdivided provinces and the city of Kinshasa and the

draft organic law on the functioning of the Caisse de péréquation, a mechanism for redistributing revenues among provincial governments.

Economic development

72. Relative macroeconomic stability was preserved during the reporting period, with low inflation rates and a projected economic growth rate of 8.2 per cent according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Translating this growth into progress in reducing extreme poverty remains a challenge. During the period under review, 71 per cent of the Congolese population was still living on less than $1.25 per day, access to basic services remained limited, the level of social security was low and two thirds of the labour force, mainly the youth, continued to be unemployed. Reviewing economic and social indicators, the UNDP 2013 Human Development Report ranked the Democratic Republic of the Congo 186th out of 186 countries assessed. However, with the joint efforts of the Government and international partners, measures are being taken to reduce the prevalence of underweight children and maternal deaths at childbirth and to increase life expectancy at birth.

Structural reforms of government institutions, including financial reforms

73. On 13 April, the Senate adopted the law concerning the accession of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the New York Arbitration Convention of 1958, for recognition and enforcement of foreign arbitral awards and referral by a court to arbitration. The instrument of accession has yet to be deposited with the Secretariat.

74. Citing a lack of transparency in the mining sector, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative suspended the membership of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for one year on 17 April. Government and IMF representatives met in Washington, D.C., from 19 to 21 April, where the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo pledged to produce information on measures to improve governance. On 7 May, the Minister of Mines, Martin Kabwelulu, and the Chairman of the State-owned Gécamines, Albert Yuma, signed an affidavit releasing details of a 2011 deal transferring part of a Gécamines copper and cobalt project to a private Israeli company. This opened the way for IMF to begin negotiations on a new loan programme. Also, new policies have focused on increasing the mobilization of State revenues, improving management of State revenues and expanding the payment through automatic bank deposit of the salaries of civil servants and army and police personnel in order to reduce the risks of embezzlement. On 13 June, the National Assembly adopted the organic law on the establishment of a National Council on Economic and Social Affairs, which provides an institutional forum for civil society to present its views on relevant Government policies and actions.

Reconciliation, dialogue and democratization

75. During the reporting period, National Assembly Speaker Aubin Minaku, in his capacity as Executive Secretary of the presidential majority coalition, concluded consultations with a wide range of Congolese stakeholders on the holding of a

national dialogue as proposed by President Kabila in his New Year address. In parallel to the President's initiative, opposition parties and civil society organizations held consultations on the organization of a national forum on the crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, reaching out to the presidential majority to try to build a broad consensus on the terms of reference for a national dialogue. Discussions are still under way.

76. In a critical step towards reviving the electoral process, President Kabila promulgated the revised organic law on the Independent National Electoral Commission on 19 April. The reformed Commission consists of two organs, the Board and the Plenary, totalling 13 members, of which six members are nominated by the parliamentary majority, four by the opposition and three by civil society. The six-member Board, headed by a President, nominated by civil society, forms part of the Plenary. On 7 June, following broad and intensive national consultations led by National Assembly Speaker Minaku, the Assembly endorsed a resolution nominating the new members of the reformed Commission. The latter will be headed by Abbot Apollinaire Malu Malu from civil society, who had previously served as President of the Commission from 2004 to 2011. On 12 June, President Kabila signed a decree appointing the members of the Commission, who were later sworn in by the Supreme Court of Justice on 14 June.

77. In Equateur province, preparations for the election of a new governor proceeded following President Kabila's decision of 13 March to dismiss Governor Baende owing to the persistent institutional crisis in the province. On 7 and 10 June, the elections took place, with Louis Alphonse Koyajialo and Impeto Pengo Sébastien from the ruling presidential majority coalition elected Governor and Vice-Governor, respectively.

V. Observations

78. The signing of the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework in Addis Ababa on 24 February has brought renewed hope that security and stability can be restored in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region. I welcome the steps already taken by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to fulfil its commitments under the Framework, including the establishment of a national oversight mechanism, chaired by President Kabila himself. I also welcome the advances made in the areas of decentralization, reform of the security and justice sectors, reform of the Independent National Electoral Commission, particularly with a view to preparing the provincial and local elections. I am encouraged by the progress made towards the organization of a national dialogue that would build consensus among a wide range of Congolese actors on how best to advance critical reforms and policies.

79. These initial undertakings, once brought to fruition, together with other reforms mentioned in the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework, would not only contribute to strengthening the population's confidence in the country's institutions and addressing some of the root causes of the conflict, but would also help lay solid foundations for the development of the country.

80. It must be recognized that advancing these reforms will be a complex process, fraught with political, financial and security challenges. I am concerned, in this regard, about the increasingly difficult political environment that has developed in

the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Key institutions such as the Parliament and political coalitions appear to be increasingly fragmented. Political posturing and in-fighting are undermining cohesion and consensus-building, even within the presidential majority coalition. This clearly complicates the building of the necessary constituencies to support important and often sensitive reform agendas, especially the efforts by the Government to consolidate State authority. While the initial steps taken by the Government to implement the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework are commendable, a significant and sustained effort on its part would be required to achieve the expected results. I therefore call on the Government to redouble its reform efforts and urge all concerned Congolese actors to rise above their personal ambitions, overcome their divisions and find ways to work together to advance these complex reforms, which are essential for peace, security and development.

81. Significant and sustained engagement and support from the international community will clearly be essential to the success of this approach, in particular to help resolve complex problems and identify the resources necessary to achieve our common objectives. The United Nations stands ready to do its part, in particular by helping to coordinate assistance and maintain the momentum achieved so far. My Special Representative for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in consultation with my Special Envoy for the Great Lakes region, will continue to actively support the implementation of the national commitments under the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework. I also urge all partners to provide the necessary political support and the significant financial assistance required to achieve these goals. I welcome, in this regard, the engagement of the World Bank in support of the Framework.

82. In spite of these advances, the security situation throughout the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo remains deeply troubling. Significant security threats persist, not only in North Kivu and South Kivu, but also in Katanga, Orientale province and parts of Maniema province. The situation in North Kivu remains fragile, in particular owing to the continuing M23 rebellion, which puts civilians at serious risk, represents the most significant challenge to State authority and undermines efforts to stabilize this area. I have urged both M23 and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to resume talks in Kampala under the auspices of the President of Uganda. Any agreement reached through these talks should contribute to a durable resolution of the conflict. The evolving security situation in Equateur province also warrants close monitoring.

83. In this overall context, grave human rights violations, including abductions, rapes, ethnically targeted attacks on civilians and the recruitment of children into armed groups and national security forces, continue to be committed in conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These violations must stop. There have been some encouraging developments related to the prosecution of suspects by the Congolese authorities, including members of the military and former members of armed groups accused of committing serious violations. Nevertheless, I wish to reiterate in the strongest terms that impunity for war crimes and crimes against humanity will not be tolerated. MONUSCO will continue to support the national authorities in investigating and prosecuting such crimes, including through its prosecution support cells.

84. Addressing the causes and consequences of the recurring violence in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo will continue to require a comprehensive approach, the elements of which were presented in my special report on the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region (S/2013/119) and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 2098 (2013). The deployment of an intervention brigade within MONUSCO represents one of these elements. Significant efforts have been made by the United Nations to ensure its swift deployment, and I wish to reiterate my profound appreciation to the countries that contribute troops to the intervention brigade for their collaboration. The intervention brigade has not yet undertaken the operations envisaged in resolution 2098 (2013) against armed groups in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, but its impact is already being felt. A number of defections and surrenders among members of armed groups may have been influenced by its deterrence effect. The protection of civilians remains at the core of military planning, which is based on international humanitarian law principles of distinction, proportionality and caution so that incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects are avoided. Advanced training has been provided to the contingents that will form part of the intervention brigade in the countries of origin, prior to their deployment, to familiarize them with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law, as well as the United Nations Human Rights Due Diligence Policy. Further training will be provided once these contingents are fully deployed. There are nevertheless very high expectations being placed on MONUSCO, in terms of pacifying eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and neutralizing the threat posed by armed groups. It is, however, critical for all actors to understand that the effectiveness of the intervention brigade can be conceived only as part of the broader political approach. It cannot be a substitute for the national security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo or the pursuit of a coherent strategy to tackle the root causes of the conflict.

85. I would like to thank my Special Representative, Roger Meece, and all the personnel of MONUSCO and the United Nations country team for their tireless engagement and efforts. In particular, I wish to highlight the bravery and the determination of MONUSCO military and civilian personnel operating in what continues to be a very dangerous and unpredictable environment. I pay homage, in particular to the Pakistani contingent, which lost one of its soldiers when a MONUSCO convoy was ambushed by armed assailants on 7 May in South Kivu province.

Annex

Matrix reflecting the current division of labour between MONUSCO and the United Nations country team on tasks shared by the Mission, the country team and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Division of labour between the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) and United Nations country team (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
1. Protection of civilians		
Goal: Civilian populations are protected in conflict-affected zones		
1.1 Protection of civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, including displaced and refugee camps, humanitarian personnel and human rights defenders	• Maintenance of an average of 93 forward bases to monitor and deter attacks against civilians and maintenance of 47 support bases to enable operations and to respond to developing threats; patrols and escorts by contingent troops in areas affected by armed conflict • Coordination of protection of civilians' strategy and management of protection of civilians' tools (training package on protection of civilians, child protection, human rights and international humanitarian law, with practical scenarios, to train newly deployed troops, including the intervention brigade; joint protection teams; community liaison assistants; community alert networks	• Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: advocates with all parties to the conflict to protect civilians under imminent threat, promotes respect for international humanitarian law and ensures that all parties facilitate humanitarian access • Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other United Nations agencies: advocate with parties to the conflict to respect the civilian character of internally displaced person (IDP) and refugee camps and sites • UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), International Organization for Migration (IOM), World Health Organization (WHO), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and field partners: when security conditions permit, play a role in protection by presence and monitor in and around IDP/refugee camps and sites in conflict areas, including where MONUSCO troops are not deployed

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
		• UNHCR and protection cluster members: support local communities in developing protection mechanisms • UNICEF and partners: set up child friendly spaces for the protection of children, advocate for, and take other measures to prevent the forced recruitment of children • UNHCR, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNICEF, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and partners: set up safe houses for sexual and gender-based violence survivors • UNHCR: ensures the protection of refugees • Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR): engages in advocacy on specific human rights cases and situations; engages with the Human Rights Council's special procedure mechanism; engages with the human rights treaty bodies • United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and UNDP: provides holistic services to women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence
1.2 Identify threats to civilians and implement existing response plans to ensure the protection of civilians from abuses and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including all forms of sexual and gender-based violence and grave violations against children; ensure that child protection concerns are integrated into all operations and strategic	• Conducts joint protection team and assessment missions to collect information, prevent potential threats against the civilian population and facilitate humanitarian access; develops community protection plans in coordination with Congolese authorities and community focal points to identify and mitigate threats and enhance protection response	• OHCHR: identifies human rights violations as well as risks of such violations, including sexual violence, recommends preventive and responsive measures and contributes to the development of community protection plans; identifies the nature, cause and patterns of human rights violations and consult with the local population and authorities to recommend measures to prevent or mitigate such threats in the medium or long term • United Nations humanitarian agencies (UNHCR, OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA, among others): identify protection of civilians threats and needs in a coordinated manner;

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
aspects; accelerate the implementation of monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence	• Conducts gender-awareness activities for national police officers, FARDC and administrative authorities at the national and provincial levels on women's security and protection issues • Conducts capacity-building activities to support the engagement of women in protection mechanisms	set up early warning systems; develop and implement contingency plans particularly in areas not covered by MONUSCO; establish referral mechanisms for civilians who are victims of abuse and in particular need of specialized services; ensure the provision of prevention or response services to sexual violence victims; prevent forced recruitment with a special emphasis on boys and girls; attend to special needs of IDPs and refugees; and carry out mine action • UNICEF and UNFPA: work with partners and the Government towards the implementation of United Nations/Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo action plan to prevent and stop recruitment of children and their use by armed forces and groups and other grave child rights violations, and the comprehensive strategy to combat sexual violence • UNHCR and protection cluster: develop a protection of civilians response plan and support planning for the annual humanitarian action plan for the Democratic Republic of the Congo • UNICEF: manages child protection subcluster group; supports advocacy, prevention and response by mainstreaming child protection in all clusters • UN-Women and partners of the national protection cluster: formulate strategic advocacy policies and engage human rights monitoring • UNHCR: supports the issuance of land and civil documentation

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
1.3 Joint assessment	Assesses progress towards implementation of objectives, including: threats of armed groups and restoring stability in sensitive areas; improved capacity of the Government to effectively protect the population through the establishment of sustainable security forces with a view to progressively take over MONUSCO's security role	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OHCHR and UNHCR: share relevant updated information on the humanitarian and protection situation in concerned areas
1.4 Human rights: Monitor, report and follow-up on human rights violations and abuses; support the United Nations system in-country to ensure that any support provided be consistent with international humanitarian law and human rights law and refugee law; good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to promote human rights and to fight impunity, with respect to human rights and international humanitarian law violations, committed by elements of the security forces	Carries out human rights monitoring and investigation missions to verify allegations of human rights violations; follows up on cases with relevant authorities and advocates for the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law; ensures the implementation of the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; conducts human rights awareness-raising activities and training for State actors, including national security forces	• UNHCR: manages the protection monitoring database; monitors and develops contacts and networks in communities; establishes sources of information; collects and documents protection incidents; produces reports on protection of civilians' incidents, human rights violations, among other items • UN-Women and UNFPA: provide training of trainers and capacity-building of FARDC to ensure women's rights protection • UNICEF: conducts child rights situation analysis
1.5 Children and armed conflict: Implementation of the action plan to prevent and end the recruitment and use of children and sexual violence against children by FARDC; mainstreaming of child protection issues within MONUSCO	• Provides advice, supports and co-chairs the joint technical working group to implement the United Nations/Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo action plan to prevent and stop children recruitment and use by armed forces and groups and other grave child rights violations	• UNICEF co-chairs the Country Task Force on Children and Armed Conflict (involving UNHCR, OCHA and other partners) and supports the national interministerial committee to ensure implementation of the national action plan • UNICEF, UNHCR: contribute to the work of Child Protection Advisers and Working Group within the Protection Cluster

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
	• Conducts the monitoring and investigations on grave child rights violations; carries out release and separation of children from armed groups; advocates and fights against impunity	• UNICEF (monitoring and reporting; response and prevention); UNDP (economic integration); International Labour Organization (economic integration); UNHCR (protection cluster-IDP camp management); IOM; OHCHR (monitoring and reporting)
1.6 Sexual violence: Monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangement on conflict-related sexual violence	• Supports the Government in implementing the priority action plan of the national strategy on combating gender-based violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, and ensuring synergy with other pillars of the International Security and Stabilization Support Strategy	• United Nations country team: provides support to: the formulation of a national policy on gender; the reform of the family law; the reform of the judicial system; the strengthening of the fight against impunity for sexual and gender-based violence; providing legal support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence; and the improvement of their access to the justice system
	• Ensure the implementation of the monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangement on conflict-related sexual violence, the deployment of Women Protection Advisers, the implementation of protection of civilians' strategies to address conflict-related sexual violence; conducts special field missions to investigate incidents of conflict-related sexual violence; engages with parties to conflict on the prevention and response to conflict-related sexual violence	• OHCHR, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNAIDS: act as component coordinators of the national strategy against gender-based violence • UNDP, UN-Women, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNAIDS, UNFPA, IOM: ensure the coordination and implementation of the national strategy against gender-based violence and HIV programme • UN-Women: conducts the evaluation of the Technical Group on Sexual Violence (national strategy against gender-based violence/stabilization and reconstruction plan for war-affected areas) • OHCHR: as the lead entity on the fight against impunity provides technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice in facilitating access to justice for victims of sexual violence

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
		• UNFPA: supports the Ministry of Gender in coordinating and monitoring sexual and gender-based violence issues
1.7 Mine action	United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre/Mine Action Section of the Mission: (i) directs support to the protection of civilians and MONUSCO operations through mine/unexploded ordnance clearance and survey; (ii) conducts surveys of MONUSCO facilities and compounds; (iii) conducts risk education to the Force and the Mission civilian staff; (iv) carries out the destruction of weapons in cooperation with the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration/Disarmament, Demobilization, Repatriation, Resettlement and Reintegration Division; (v) conducts the rehabilitation of armories and ammunition depots, in cooperation with the Security Sector Reform Division	United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) provides support to: (i) the emergence of national mine action institutions through the capacity development of the Centre congolais de lutte antimines; (ii) humanitarian United Nations country team agencies operations through the provision of mine/unexploded ordnance survey, clearance and risk education activities; (iii) Government to comply with international mine action-related treaties, including the implementation of a nationwide landmine survey
2. Stabilization		
Goal: Areas affected by armed conflict are progressively stabilized and sexual violence is combated in the eastern provinces		
2.1 Enable stabilization activities	Supports the extension and restoration of State authority in areas previously controlled by armed groups through the reinforcement of technical capacity-building for the police, justice and corrections institutions, civil administration, governance of natural resources and prevention of sexual violence	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, OHCHR, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), UN-Women and IOM: support to stabilization activities through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2013-2017 pillar 1, "Reinforce governance and peace"

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
2.2 Good offices, advice and support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo for the establishment of sustainable State authority and control in conflict-affected areas in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo	Carries out capacity-building workshops for civil servants on public administration competencies, planning and budgeting of local stabilization and reconstruction projects, in coordination with the United Nations country team	UNDP, through its governance programme is supporting the re-establishment of State authority, by working closely with the provincial authorities and local communities of North Kivu province, South Kivu province and Ituri district
2.3 Stabilization strategy: Ensure the existence of a coherent, comprehensive and adequate strategy for stabilization of eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (the revised International Security and Stabilization Strategy) and its coordination, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, in full cooperation with the Government in the following areas:	Stimulates strategic reflections on the impact of stabilization activities and develop recommendations for adjustments; coordinates with all partners and the Government at strategic and implementation levels; conducts regular monitoring and evaluation; and reports on a quarterly basis	UNDP and other United Nations country team members: provide technical expertise on the transition from conflict and humanitarian interventions to development and stabilization
(a) Dialogue and conflict prevention/ transformation;	Coordinates with the Government and international stakeholders to set up dialogue platforms in all the areas covered by the International Security and Stabilization Strategy	United Nations country team is fully involved
(b) FARDC effectiveness and respect for international humanitarian law and human rights,	Coordinates with the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Defence Staff and international partners to identify specific needs and develop joint programmes	• UN-Women and UNDP are working with the Ministry of Defence in providing training of trainers and capacity-building on human rights and in improving the military judiciary action against sexual and gender-based violence • OHCHR: develops and delivers specific training modules on the protection of civilians for the respect of international humanitarian law and human rights by national security forces

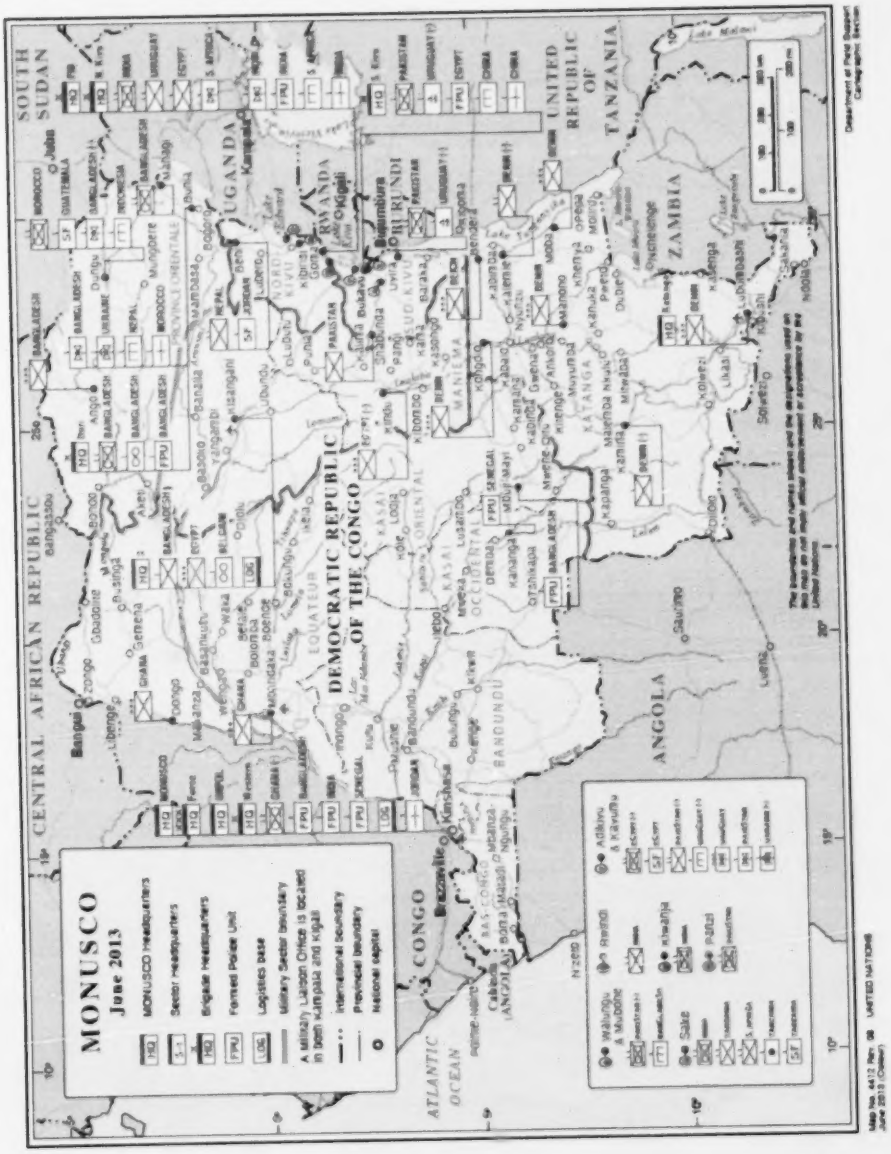
Mandated tasks *Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)* *United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013*	*Division of labour* *MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
(c) Restoration of State authority in areas affected by armed conflict;	Provides technical expertise and logistical support for the capacity-building of police, justice and prison personnel, as well as civil servants (in coordination with the United Nations country team); and monitors the deployment of State agents to infrastructure built under the International Security and Stabilization Strategy	• UNDP: manages programmes for capacity-building of the local administration and civil society to strengthen the "social contract" at the local level • UNDP: supports a capacity-building programme for justice and prison personnel • IOM: develops and implements new modules for specialized training of the police • IOM and UNOPS: undertake the construction of infrastructure (roads, administrative and court buildings; police academy; prisons) • UNOPS: provides logistics support for police training • UNICEF: supports access to justice for children
(d) Enable the commencement of sustainable and conflict-sensitive socioeconomic recovery;	• Coordinates with the Government and other stakeholders • Ensures community resilience	• UNICEF: leads coordination on the following: agriculture (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), livelihoods and economic opportunities (UNDP, UNICEF), social cohesion (UNICEF), land conflict (UN-Habitat) • UNHCR: supports the coordination of the stabilization and reconstruction plan for war-affected areas in North Kivu
(e) Ensure the revision of the approach to the fight against sexual violence	• Coordinates with the Government and other stakeholders • Conducts strategic reflection on challenges and lessons learned, and develops new strategic orientations	Programme implementation: protection and prevention (UNHCR), multi-sector assistance (UNICEF), multi-sector assistance on sexual and gender-based violence and HIV (UNAIDS) and data collection and mapping (UNFPA)
2.4 Security sector reform: Encourage national ownership of security sector reform by the Democratic Republic of the Congo authorities;	• Supports the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the political and strategic levels in undertaking army reform, including the establishment of the FARDC rapid reaction	• UNDP: supports the construction of barracks and capacity-building activities on small arms and light weapons control • OHCHR: provides technical assistance for the establishment of the vetting process

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
finalization and implementation of a national strategy for the establishment of effective, inclusive and accountable security and justice institutions by the Democratic Republic of the Congo; coordination of support for security sector reform provided by international and bilateral partners and the United Nations system	force; and the development of a clear and comprehensive security sector reform implementation road map, including benchmarks and timelines to establish effective and accountable security institutions • Develops a matrix on the coordination of assistance in security sector reform	
2.5 Police: Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government for the reform of the police in compliance with Human Rights Due Diligence Policy; training provided to battalions of the Congolese National Police	Monitors investigations, patrols, traffic policing, complaints, office duties and administration of detainees; conducts daily monitoring and holds technical assistance meetings with national police officials in 23 sectors and subsectors to ensure the proper implementation of democratic policing principles and to advise against misconduct	• UNDP: contributes to the training of police, equipped to protect people and property with professionalism and respect for human rights; helps to restore the legal administration in the territories formerly under the control of armed groups • UNAIDS: contributes to knowledge, attitude and practices survey and the training of police on sexual and gender-based violence and HIV in Kinshasa and South Kivu • OHCHR and UNICEF: human rights and law enforcement/child rights training/ sensitization • UNHCR: provides training and support to Congolese National Police deployed in IDP and refugee camps; funds provisions for setting up of police posts in Equateur province to facilitate the return of Congolese refugees from Republic of Congo • UNFPA: conducts capacity-building for law enforcement officers on women's protection • UNHCR: provides training and support to Congolese National Police deployed in IDP and refugee camps

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
2.6 Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration: Provide good offices, advice and support to the Government for the design of a single overarching disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration plan for foreign and Congolese combatants	Supports the disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration of foreign combatants and dependants, with particular attention to women and children; and supports the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Congolese combatants of both Congolese and foreign armed groups. This includes support to the Government's development of the single overarching disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration programme, and ensuring that this plan and the outcome of its activities support the wider security sector reform objectives. In particular, MONUSCO is planning on supporting directly disarmament, demobilization (including short-term reinsertion) of Congolese elements, and the repatriation of foreign elements. The World Bank and other donors are being consulted on supporting demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants	• The United Nations country team is working together with MONUSCO on supporting the Government national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, especially UNDP, on support to the reintegration aspect, and UNICEF on issues related to children associated with armed forces and groups • The United Nations Environment Programme has initiated discussions with the World Bank on supporting demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants through "green jobs"
2.7 Justice: Support for the development and implementation of the multi-year joint United Nations justice programme; provision of support to national judicial processes for serious crimes; support for the establishment of an accountable justice system; support for the strengthening of court management services;	Leads, with UNDP, on the development and implementation of the multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme through collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights; provides support to national and international judicial processes, through, inter alia, prosecution support cells, mobile courts and joint investigation teams	• UNDP: provides technical expertise, funding and results management services to the implementation of multi-year joint United Nations justice support programme; supports resource mobilization efforts are ongoing • UNFPA: provides technical support on the clinical management of rape survivors, including medical, psychosocial care for rape survivors, and on data collection

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
provision of support to national and international judicial processes: support to arrest and bring to justice those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity in the country, including through cooperation with States of the region and ICC		• UN-Women: supports the PANZI Foundation on provision of legal assistance to victims of sexual and gender-based violence in South Kivu • UNHCR: provides support to the development of legal framework for refugees, IDPs, stateless persons
2.8 Corrections: Support for the development and implementation of the multi-year joint United Nations justice programme; provision of support to national judicial processes for serious crimes	• Supports prison authorities in: (a) institution-building; (i) prison system reforms; (ii) rehabilitation/construction of administrative and prison facilities; (b) capacity-building; (i) training of prison staff; (ii) management of prison routine; (iii) prisoner rehabilitation programmes; (iv) offenders management information system; (v) management of juveniles in prisons; (vi) implementation of basic United Nations Standard Minimum Rules • Through the Joint Human Rights Office: carries out the implementation of the judicial protection project on the protection of victims, witnesses and judicial personnel in the context of crimes against humanity and war crimes, focusing on sexual violence crime; provides support to judicial authorities in conducting investigations on allegations of serious human rights violations	• UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNODC and IOM: collaborate on: (i) rehabilitation and construction of prison infrastructure; and (ii) management of juveniles in prisons • UNDP: provides technical expertise and support on resource mobilization • WFP: provides support to feeding prisoners • WHO: provides support for prisoners' health care

Mandated tasks		
Security Council resolutions 2098 (2013), 2053 (2012), 1991 (2011), 1960 (2010), 1925 (2010), 1325 (2000)	*Division of labour*	
United Nations Transitional Framework 2011-2013	*MONUSCO*	*United Nations country team*
2.9 Extraction and trade of natural resources	Monitors mining sites in areas where State authority has been re-established and due diligence procedures are in place to ensure that mineral supply chain transparency is effective; supports the building of trading counters (*centres de négoce*)	IOM and UNDP: support the functioning and establishment of the *centres de négoce* with an increasing focus on the communities surrounding the mining areas with a view to mitigating conflicts related to the exploitation of, and transactions in, natural resources
3. Democratic institutions		
Goal: Credible and legitimate political institutions are established		
3.1 Electoral assistance: Support the organization of credible and transparent provincial and local elections, specifically training, capacity-building, logistics, good offices	Provides technical advice to the Independent National Electoral Commission secretariat in Kinshasa and 11 provincial secretariats and logistic support on the preparation and conduct of provincial, senatorial, gubernatorial and local elections, including the implementation of logistics and security plans and sensitization on the involvement and full-fledged participation of women in the electoral process; provides assistance to the Independent National Electoral Commission in the planning and management of provincial, senatorial, gubernatorial and local elections; provides good offices to resolve disputes and contentious issues related to the electoral process, including the acceptance of election results and peaceful installation of election institutions	• UNDP: strengthens the organizational and technical capacities of the Independent National Electoral Commission; reinforces the partnership among the Independent National Electoral Commission, public institutions and civil society organizations working on electoral observation, communication and women's involvement in the electoral and political processes; training staff of the Independent National Electoral Commission to oversee voter registration, logistics and voting • UN-Women: provides technical support to the elaboration of the national strategy on women's political participation • OHCHR: monitors and investigates human rights violations linked to the electoral process


MONUSCO
June 2013
MONUSCO Headquarters
Sector Headquarters
Brigade Headquarters
Formed Police Unit
Logistics Base
Military Sector boundary
A Military Liaison Office is located in both Kampala and Kigali
International boundary
Provincial boundary
National capital
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOUTH SUDAN
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
ZAMBIA
ANGOLA
CONGO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Bangui
Juba
Kampala
Kigali
Bujumbura
Dodoma
Lusaka
Luanda
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Lubumbashi
Kisangani
Goma
Bukavu
Kananga
Mbuji-Mayi
Kolwezi
Uvira
Kalemie
Matadi
Boma
Kikwit
Bandundu
Gemena
Mbandaka
Bunia
Kindu
Kasongo
Manono
Moba
Pweto
Sakania
Kasumbalesa
Aketi
Buta
Isiro
Dungu
Zongo
Obo
Nzara
Yambio
Rumbek
Malakal
Bentiu
Abyei
Wau
Kaya
Nimule
Arua
Moyale
Kisumu
Nairobi
Mombasa
Lake Victoria
Lake Malawi
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Albert
Lake Edward
Lake Kivu
Lake Mweru
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Kariba
Lake Cabora Bassa
Lake Turkana
Lake Rudolf
Lake Chad
Lake Kyoga
Lake Kisale
Lake Upemba
Lake Mai-Ndombe
Lake Tumba
Lake Kamalondo
Lake Mweru Wantipa
Lake Rukwa
Lake Nyasa